

**THE USE OF SCORM SPECIFICATION IN DESIGNING
REUSABLE LEARNING CONTENT**

AIDA LIZA BINTI HUSSIN

UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA 2005

The Use of SCORM Specification in Designing Reusable Learning Content

**This thesis is presented to the Faculty of Information Technology
in fulfillment of the requirements for
Master of Science (Information Technology)
Universiti Utara Malaysia**

**By
Aida Liza binti Hussin**

PERMISSION TO USE

In presenting this thesis in partial fulfillment of the requirements of post graduate degree from Universiti Utara Malaysia, I agree that the University Library may make it freely available for inspection. I further agree that permission for copying of this thesis in any manner, in whole or in part, for scholarly purposes may be granted by my supervisor(s) or, in their absence, by the Dean of Faculty of Information Technology. It is understood that any copying or publication or use of this thesis or parts thereof for financial gain shall not be allowed without my written permission. It is also understood that due recognition shall be given me and to Universiti Utara Malaysia for any scholarly use which may be made of any material from my thesis.

Requests for permission to copy or to make other use of materials in this thesis, in whole or in part should be addressed to:

Dean of Faculty of Information Technology
Universiti Utara Malaysia
06010 UUM Sintok
Kedah Darul Aman

ABSTRAK

Penggunaan WWW yang meluas untuk tujuan pendidikan mencipta peluang-peluang dalam menggunakan semula sumber-sumber yang ada. Sebelum ini, kebanyakan sumber dihasilkan untuk tujuan yang tertentu dan dalam konteks yang tertentu contohnya latihan ketenteraan, penyeliaan pekerja dan komuniti latihan. Cara merekabentuk sumber ini menghalang sumber tersebut untuk diguna semula untuk tujuan pembelajaran yang lain. Selain daripada itu, keperluan sesuatu piawaian dalam merekabentuk sumber yang boleh diguna semula dapat membantu dalam penghasilan sumber e-pembelajaran yang berkualiti. SCORM merupakan satu set spesifikasi untuk pembangunan, pempakejan, dan penghantaran sumber-sumber pembelajaran dan latihan yang berkualiti tinggi pada ketika dan di mana ia diperlukan. Penggunaan SCORM spesifikasi dalam merekabentuk dan penggunaan semula sumber memberi kesan dalam pembangunan sumber pendidikan yang menepati piawaian SCORM yang bagus dan berpotensi. Oleh itu, penyelidikan ini dijalankan bertujuan untuk menghasilkan satu model proses untuk merekabentuk kandungan pembelajaran yang boleh diguna pakai. Sumber pembelajaran yang sedia ada direkabentuk semula berpandukan kepada model proses untuk meningkatkan kebolegunaan sumber pembelajaran ini. *Test Suite* telah digunakan bagi menentukan sumber pembelajaran yang telah dibangunkan mematuhi SCORM spesifikasi. Berdasarkan kepada keputusan pengujian, satu senarai elemen-elemen yang diperlukan dalam menyediakan kandungan yang mematuhi SCORM telah dikenalpasti. Langkah-langkah yang digunakan dalam pembangunan sumber pembelajaran akan digunakan sebagai panduan dalam penyediaan dan pembangunan sumber pembelajaran yang berkualiti dan dapat dikongsi di antara LMS yang lain. Dengan menggabungkan penggunaan teknologi XML, ia membuka satu peluang yang besar dalam merekabentuk dan mempersembahkan sumber-sumber yang berkualiti tinggi untuk tujuan pendidikan dan latihan disamping memainkan peranan penting dalam pertukaran pelbagai jenis data dalam Web.

ABSTRACT

The widespread use of WWW for educational purposes creates opportunities in reusing educational materials. In the past, most of the learning materials are created for a specific purpose in a specific context such as for military training, employees' supervisions, and training community. The way of designing this material restricted the material to be reusable in other educational purpose. Besides, the need for a standard in designing reusable learning material helps to produce quality e-learning experiences. SCORM is a set of specifications for developing, packaging, and delivering high quality educational and training materials whenever and wherever it is needed. The use of SCORM specification in designing and reusing learning material impacted the development of potential and good SCORM-compliant learning material. Therefore, this research is undertaken to produce a process model in designing reusable learning content. Existing material is redesigned based on the proposed process model in order to increase the reusability of the learning material. A Test Suite was used to determine the conformance of developed learning content to the SCORM Specification. Based on the results, a list of needed elements to develop SCORM-compliant content was outlined. The steps used in the learning content development process model can be used as a guideline in creating a quality learning material that can be shared among other LMS. Together with the use of XML technology, it opens a wide spectrum of possibilities for design and presentation of high quality materials for a particular education or training purpose and plays an important role in the exchange of wide variety of data on the Web.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful.

My heartiest gratitude goes to:

The Ministry of Science and Technology for the financial support.

Universiti Utara Malaysia for the facilities and resources provided.

My supervisor, Prof. Dr. Ku Ruhana Ku-Mahamud for her consistent supports and guidance throughout my research work. Despite her busy schedules, Prof. Ku Ruhana has given me her time for comments and suggestions of this research.

My advisors, Mr. Helmi Mohamed Hussain and Prof. Dr. Abu Talib, who introduced me to the research world, specifically to XML technology and taught me to be passionate about it.

My family, who have supported and buoyed me up with love, patience and understanding throughout my study, without whose help and unending generosity none of this would have been conceivable.

My research clique especially ‘XMLers’; Maz, Buha, Aya, and K’Dilah for their support and encouragement and also the precious moment we shared together.

And all the individuals involved in the establishment of this research.

TABLE OF CONTENTS	PAGE
ABSTRACT (BAHASA MALAYSIA)	
ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)	
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	
LIST OF TABLES	
LIST OF FIGURES	
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Problem Statement	3
1.2 Research Objective	4
1.3 Significance of the Research	4
1.4 Scope, Assumption and Limitation	5
1.5 Research Methodology	7
1.5.1 Analysis	7
1.5.2 Design	8
1.5.3 Develop	9
1.5.4 Testing	9
1.6 Thesis Outline	10
1.7 Summary	11
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	12
2.1 Introduction	12
2.2 What is Learning Object?	12
2.3 Reusable Learning Content Design	16
2.3.1 Receptive Architecture	17
2.3.2 Directive Architecture	17
2.3.3 Guided Discovery Architecture	18
2.3.4 Exploratory Architecture	18
2.4 The Need of Learning Standard	19
2.5 Sharable Content Object Reference Model (SCORM)	21
2.5.1 SCORM Concept	22
2.5.2 Overview of the SCORM Content Aggregation Model	23
2.5.3 Overview of the SCORM Run-Time Environment (SCORM RTE)	26
2.6 Related Work in Learning Material Design	28
2.7 Summary	33
CHAPTER 3 SCORM COMPLIANT CONTENT DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT .	34
3.1 Introduction	34
3.2 SCORM Features for Designing Reusable Learning Content	34
3.3 Process Model for Designing Reusable Learning Content	35
3.3.1 Planning for SCORM Learning Content	36
3.3.2 Evaluate and Analyze Existing Content	38
3.3.3 Sharable Content Object (SCO) Design	39
3.3.4 Sharable Content Object (SCO) Development	44
3.3.5 Metadata Creation	48
3.3.6 Content Structure and Content Package	48
3.4 Summary	49

CHAPTER 4 LEARNING CONTENT TESTING AND RESULT	50
4.1 Introduction	50
4.2 Testing Design.....	50
4.3 Test Data.....	51
4.4 Sharable Content Object Run-Time Environment Conformance Test	52
4.5 Meta-data Conformance Test	54
4.6 Content Package Conformance Test	55
4.7 Analysis of Conformance Testing Result	57
4.7.1 Analysis of SCO Conformance Testing Result	57
4.7.2 Analysis of Meta-data Conformance Testing Result	59
4.7.3 Analysis of Content Package Conformance Testing Result	60
4.8 Discussion of Result	61
4.8.1 The SCO Implementation	61
4.8.2 Meta-data Implementation	62
4.8.3 Content Package Implementation	63
4.8.4 Criteria for a SCORM-conformant Learning Material	63
4.9 Summary	64
CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK.....	65
5.1 Introduction	65
5.2 Research Contribution	65
5.3 Recommended for Future Work	66
REFERENCES.....	68
APPENDICES.....	71
Appendix A	72
Appendix B.....	73

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1	Guidelines on Number of Content Items.....	13
Table 3.1	Standardized File Naming Conventions.....	37
Table 3.2	<i>Concept</i> elements	40
Table 3.3	<i>Fact</i> elements	41
Table 3.4	<i>Lesson 2.1 Proses Produksi</i> object types	42
Table 3.5	Elements for <i>Principle, Procedure, and Process</i>	43
Table 3.6	SCO design specification for the <i>Lesson 1.1 Pengenalan</i> SCO	44
Table 4.1	System Requirements for learning content testing	51
Table 4.2	List of test data used for SCORM-compliant testing	51
Table 4.3	API Function defined in SCORM Specification	58
Table 4.4	Result for Single <i>c01TV2023ch111_1sco1.htm</i> SCO Conformance Test.....	58
Table 4.5	Result for Single <i>c01TV2023ch111_2sco1.htm</i> SCO Conformance Test.....	59
Table 4.6	Result for Meta-data Conformance Test	60
Table 4.7	Result for Content Package Conformance Test	60

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1	Factors Of Reuse of MULTimedia LeArning Material Model (FORMULA-M)	6
Figure 2.1	Learning Object Structure	15
Figure 2.2	Learning Objects Component Hierarchy	15
Figure 2.3	Example of Assets	24
Figure 2.4	Example of SCO	25
Figure 2.5	Example of Content Aggregation	26
Figure 2.6	Launch, API and Data Model as they apply to the SCORM RTE	27
Figure 2.7	Learning and Growth Model	29
Figure 3.1	Learning Content Process Model	36
Figure 3.2	File storage hierarchies	37
Figure 3.3	Traditional TV2023 course structure	38
Figure 3.4	SCOs in TV2023 created from the existing course content	39
Figure 3.5	Additional SCOs created from <i>Proses Produksi</i> SCO	42
Figure 3.6	Draft of SCO lesson	45
Figure 3.7	A snapshot of Lesson 1.1	45
Figure 3.8	Joust Outliner for TV2023	46
Figure 3.9	Frame layout for TV2023 SCORM-compliant course	46
Figure 3.10	<i>Example</i> in Lesson 1.1	47
Figure 3.11	Snapshot of CourseBuilder	47
Figure 3.12	Metadata in <i>imsmanifest.xml</i>	48
Figure 4.1	Main <i>Menu</i> for Conformance Test Suite	53
Figure 4.2	Main page of Sharable Content Object RTE Test	53
Figure 4.3	<i>Name</i> , <i>Version</i> and <i>Vendor</i> Information	53
Figure 4.4	Single SCO Test	54
Figure 4.6	Meta-data Test	55
Figure 4.7	Content Package Test Main Page	56
Figure 4.8	Test Suite read and parse tv2023.ZIP package	57
Figure 4.9	SCO Launch	62

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADL	Advanced Distributed Learning
AICC	Aviation Industry CBT Committee
API	Application Program Interface
ARIADNE	Alliance of Remote Instructional Authoring and Distribution Networks for Europe
CAM	Content Aggregation Model
CP	SCORM Content Packaging
CSS	Cascading Style Sheet
DoD	Department of Defense
HTML	Hypertext Markup Language
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IMS	IMS Global Learning Consortium
LMS	Learning Management Systems
LOD	Learning Object Development
LOM	Learning Object Meta-data
LSAL	Learning Systems Architecture Lab of Carnegie Mellon University
LTSC	Learning Technology Standards Committee
PIF	Package Interchange File
POOL	Portal for Online Objects in Learning
RIO	Reusable information objects
RLO	Reusable Learning objects
SCO	Sharable Content Object
SCORM	Sharable Content Object Reference Model
SGML	Synchronize Generalized Markup Language
WWW	World Wide Web
XML	Extensible Markup Language

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The Internet and especially the World Wide Web (WWW) became popular in the second half of the 1990s as a vehicle to deliver instruction thus increased the opportunities for reusing learning material (Hiddink, 2001b). Reusability is the degree to which a software module or other work product can be used in more than one computing program or software system (IEEE, 1990). The Web is abounding with products and resources that have been developed for use in single settings and the prospect of reusing these resources in other settings appears to provide more changes. Reusable resources are needed to make it sharable between other applications or systems.

There are many factors that inhibit or reduce the reusability of learning material. Hiddink (2001b), in his research on reusability problems of online learning materials modeled the factors that are hypothesized to influence the reusability of learning material. There are three global factors that determine the reusability which are accessibility, genericity, and opportunity. In education, learning material is mostly designed to meet the requirement of specific course. The way of designing the material in such way restricted instructors and teachers to adapt the context of learning object to a new context. So, designing the learning material for reuse will increase the reusability of a learning object.

Besides, the need of a standard in creating reusable learning material also helps in creating quality content that can be shared among learning management systems or various applications. There are many projects that are exploring this area of interest. Advanced Distributed Learning (ADL) developed guidelines needed for large-scale development and implementation of efficient and effective distributed learning. ADL has defined a Sharable Content Object Reference Model (SCORM) that meets

The contents of
the thesis is for
internal user
only

REFERENCES

Advance Distributed Learning Initiative. (October, 2001). Sharable Content Object Reference Model Version 1.2: The SCORM Overview. http://www.adlnet.org/ADLDOCS/Other/SCORM_1.2_pdf.zip, 1 October 2001.

Advance Distributed Learning Co-Laboratory. (November, 2002). The SCORM Implementation Guide: A Step by Step Approach. <http://www.adlnet.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=newsstory&newsid=104>, 30 July 2003.

Barrit, C. (November 2001). CISCO Systems Reusable Learning Object Strategy Version 4.0. **Internet Learning Solutions Group**. CISCO Systems Inc. http://business.cisco.com/servletw13/FileDownloader/iqpvd/86575/86575_kbns.pdf, 13 December 2004.

Clark, R. C. (October 1998). Recycling Knowledge with Learning Objects. **Training and Development**, p 60-61.

Clark, R. C. (2001). Four Architectures of Instruction. **Performance Improvement**. Vol 39. No 10. pg 31-37.

Clark, R. C. (2003). Learning Objects in Four Instructional Architectures. **Clark Training & Consulting**. <http://www.clarktraining.com/RLO%20in%20Architectures%20-%20Rev%202.pdf>

Engelbrecht, J. C. (February, 2003). SCORM Deployment Issues in an Enterprise Distributed Learning Architecture. **The e-Learning Developers' Journal**. pg 1-9.

Hiddink, G. 2001a. ADILE: Architecture of a Database-Supported Learning Environment. **Journal of Interactive Learning Research**, Vol 12. No 2/3. 297-315.

Hiddink, G. 2001b. Solving Reusability Problems Of Online Learning Materials. **Journal of Campus-Wide Information Systems**, Vol 18. No 4. 146-152.

Hodgins, W. and Conner, M. (2000). Everything you ever wanted to know about learning standards but were afraid to ask. **Learning in the New Economy e-Magazine**. <http://www.linezine.com/2.1/features/whewyewtkls.htm>, 5 September 2004.

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. (1990). IEEE Standard Computer Dictionary: A Compilation of IEEE Standard Computer Glossaries. New York, NY.

Jones, E. R. (2002). Implications of SCORMTM and Emerging E-learning Standards on Engineering Education. **Proceedings of the 2002 ASEE Gulf-Southwest Annual Conference**. 20-22 March 2002.

Jung, F. (August, 2000). XML Backgrounder: Technology and Applications. **Software AG Magazine**, pg. 7.

Learning Systems Architecture Lab. (February, 2003). SCORM Best Practices Guide for Content Developers. **Carnegie Mellon University**. <http://www.lsal.cmu.edu/lsal/expertise/projects/developersguide/>, 5 April 2003.

Letts, M. (April 2002). ADL and SCORM: Creating a Standard Model for Publishing Courseware. **The Seybold Report** (ISSN 1533-92111). Vol. 2, Number 1. Seybold Publications.

Li, S.-T., Lin, C.-H., and Hsieh, H.-C. (2003). SCORM-compliant SMIL-enabled Multimedia Streaming E-Learning System in Java EJB Environment. **The Twelfth International World Wide Web Conference**. 20-24 May 2003. Budapest, Hungary. <http://www2003.org/cdrom/papers/poster/p345/p345-li.pdf>, 29 September 2003.

Longmire, W. (2000). A Primer on Learning Objects. **ASTD Learning Circuits**. <http://www.learningcircuits.org/2000/mar2000/Longmire.htm>, 17 September 2004.

Nick Van Dam (November 2001). Where is the Future of Learning?: Blended learning is the ultimate answer. **e-learning Magazine**. Vol. 2 Issue 11. pg 160.

Nick Van Dam (January 2002). E-learning By Design. **e-learning Magazine**. Vol. 3 Issue 1. pg 38-39.

Nikolova, I. and Collis, B. (1998). Flexible learning and design of instruction. **British Journal of Educational Technology**, Vol. 29, No. 1, p 59-72.

Oliver, R., Wirski, R., Hingston, P., Omari, A. and Brownfield, G. (2003). Exploring the Reusability of Web-based Learning Resources. Paper presented at ED-Media 2003, Hawaii. <http://elrond.scam.edu.au/oliver/2003/repository.pdf>, 2 March 2003.

Qu, C. and Nejd, W. (2001). Towards Interoperability and Reusability of Learning Resource: a SCORM-conformant Courseware for Computer Science Education. **Technical Report**, Learning Lab Lower Saxony, University of Hannover. <http://citeseer.ist.psu.edu/497038.html>, 11 October 2001.

Richards, G. (1999). The Portal for Online Objects in Learning. <http://www.edusplash.net/default.asp?page=Home>, 28 March 2005.

Singh, H. (2000). Achieving Interoperability in e-Learning. **ASTD Online Magazine**. <http://www.learningcircuits.org/mar2000/singh.html>, 15 June 2003.

Singh, H. and Reed, C. (2002). Demystifying e-learning standards. **Journal of Industrial and Commercial Training**. Vol 34. No. 2. pg 62-65.

Wiley, D. A. (2000a). Connecting Learning Objects to Instructional Design Theory: A definition, metaphor, and taxonomy. In Wiley, D. A. (Ed.). **The Instructional Use of Learning Objects**. <http://reusability.org/read/>, 19 July 2005.

Wiley, D. A. (2000b). Learning Object Design and Sequencing Theory. **Dissertation for Doctor of Philosophy**, Brigham Young University. pg. 2.